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est living prices. Office over H. C.
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NAL—only \$1.50 a year.

The Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

VOLUME VIII.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

NUMBER 28.

YEARS AGO.

Years ago!
Glory flooded hill and dale;
Days were full of pleasant sights,
Nights were like Arabian nights;
Life was then an untold tale—
Day before the noon,
Brightening to its glow;
Tide beneath the moon,
Rising to its flow—
Years ago!
Years gone by!
Hangs a shadow on the vale,
Sweeps a mist upon the hill;
Days and nights are chill;
Years gone by have told the tale—
Fading to the west,
Wearing out its glow;
Restless tide to rest,
Ebbing from its flow—
Is it so?
So it seems,
When with burdens of the years,
Pain and worn we hopeless lie,
Waiting only but to die;
And through eyes bedimmed with tears
See the fading West.
In our sorrow dumb,
Knowing not the best
Of life's mighty sum
Is to come.
But when we
With the eye of faith behold,
Summed in clear unsetting rays,
Love, that tings of coming days,
Love that never can grow cold;
Death to us is dead,
Hope your heart's delight;
All the tears we shed
Turned to jewels bright
In God's light!

BURDENED.

It is a comfortable, attractive farm-
house in which we find Mr. Lewis
conversing with his son Frank, who
one brief year ago led the girl of his
choice to the altar. Once united both
thought their happiness would be com
plete, but already Frank's counte
nance presented a harassed look. Al
ready his neighbors were talking of
his struggle to "get along," while he
himself was nearly crazy. Every time
he went in the house some new want
was made known, and after he had tax
ed his purse to the utmost, yet the
wants seemed to be just as numerous.
Again and again he found himself
again in his heart, "where is the
woman I loved? The wife I hoped to
have?" At last, he went to his father,
not for assistance, but for advice, for
well he knew his father could not af
ford to help him, and even if they had
the wealth of the Indies it would not
be sufficient for his expenses. Over
and over had he said to his wife, "we
cannot afford all these things now,
wait, and I shall be only too happy to
work and get them for you."
But, impatient and unreasonable as
a child, she had teased him to get
them for her now.
Little he knew what sway she had
in her own home, what sacrifices pa
rents and brothers and sisters had
made to "keep her a lady?" How she
accepted, aye, exacted all these favors
until she had become the embodiment
of selfishness, but this predominant
trait he was fast finding out. He was
already in debt more than his whole
year's salary, to which must be added
the cost of living.
"Father, what shall I do? What can
I do? O what joy I promised myself!
But alas! am burdened! I cannot live
thus. I must be honest. I must save
enough to pay my debts."
"I know of but one thing for a man
to do, when he has such a wife as
you seem to have," said Mr. Lewis,
gravely.
"And that?"
"To be master, as well as husband."
"But, father—"
"There is only one alternative, my
son, and that is ruin. You acknowl
edge yourself burdened, and say that
you cannot bear it; then do not re
fuse relief."
"But Oh, father, to have to say to
my wife, you must do so and so. Hor
rible!"
"Still more horrible, poverty and
disgrace. Bear up, be a man; your
infatuation clothed your wife with all
the qualities you desired, now you
know she has them not, and as you
are bound together for life set your
self to work to mold her into the wife
you hoped to have."
"You increase my burden. Besides
Eva has a very resolute will, and that
will render work in that direction still
more difficult. I cannot change her."
Frank passed up and down the room
while his father continued talking, and
then motioned him into the adjoining
room where they had a private con
sultation. Judging from Frank's un
happy countenance when he came out
to go home, his burden had not been
diminished.
Eva met him with a kiss, uncon
scious of the trouble she was causing
the man she loved. Still, her parents
were really the authors of his trouble,
for parents have no right to allow
their children to mature or go out in
to the world without first having re
ceived the necessary training.
Seating himself and drawing the
chair in which Eva sat nearer him, he

resolved to make one more effort to
show her that they must curtail ex
penses.
"Eva, darling, you must not think
me cruel or tyrannical, but I want you
to look over my accounts with me to
night, then you will more readily un
derstand that we must use more econ
omy."
"The old, old story, Frank; what a
miser you are getting to be."
"Eva! Oh why will you not listen to
me? Do you love me, and yet ask me
to hear so much?"
"Love you, yes, but I cannot live
as you wish to live within your hus
band's income? You will see by look
ing at these that this salary will not
pay what I owe, and knowing this are
you determined to keep ordering
things for which we have no need and
no means to buy?"
"I think a wife has a right to what
she wants."
"What her husband can afford, Eva.
Will you promise me not to buy an
other thing without consulting me?"
"If you wanted a slave you should
have bought one, not made a slave your
wife."
"I want a wife, my wife, but we can
not live and flourish if you continue
to run me in debt. Please be a good
girl and make a list of the things al
ready in our house that we could get
along without, and then make out a
bill of cost."
"I cannot think of anything we do
not need."
"I can think of a great many things
you did not have at home. You lived
there without them, and you must
here."
"Then you are really going to bend
my will to yours?"
"I have determined to remove this
burden. It cost me two hundred dol
lars to furnish our parlor, a room which
is never opened only on special occa
sions, and common people, like us,
have no need of the room or the spe
cial occasions."
"What! give up company and my
parlor?"
"Yes, unless you can earn the money
to pay for them. Not exactly com
pany, but those expensive parties.
There is no sense in poor folks aping
the rich."
"How sensible you are getting."
"Eva, remember we promised never
knowingly to give each other a pang."
"And do you think denying me all
these things will not give me a pang?"
"Are these things dearer to us than
your husband's honor or happiness?
But there is no use continuing this
talk. You think me mean, cruel,
stingy—"
"What wife would not?"
"When I am anxious to spare you
greater trials? I beseech you save
yourself the pain and me the mortifi
cation of having to say to the public
that at no place must my wife be al
lowed to charge a bill to me."
"Frank, if you do that I'll—"
But a kiss prevented her finishing
the ugly thing she was about to say,
and one which she never finished.
There was a determined look in
Frank's eye. She felt as though he
was reading her through and through.
And if so, why should that chafe her?
Her husband had a right to know her
thoughts, plans and resolutions.
The next day a man came and re
moved the furniture and paid Frank
nearly its cost. This with some other
articles he converted into cash went
far toward lessening his burden; how
ever this burden was made up of more
than debt. That, he was now
sure he could manage, but manage
that and stop the increasing coldness
of his wife seemed impossible. The
welcoming kiss became a thing of the
past, the gay, thoughtless girl became
sullen and gloomy, and worse than all,
untidy about her house, and careless
about her person, never losing an op
portunity to let Frank know she was
practicing economy. She seemed not
to care whether she pleased her hus
band or not.
His course of action made her in
her heart vote him a brute, and at last
Mrs. Knoweverything whispered very
secretly to Eva, "your husband makes
very frequent calls on Mrs. Dale, the
young and beautiful widow. Of course
your husband is perfectly safe, for he
has a charming wife at home, and such
men are not easily led astray. In
short, I believe they are never disloy
al in thought or deed, yet I wondered
at your never accompanying him. She
is one of the most fascinating
creatures I ever saw, but I suppose
her chief charm for Frank is her knowl
edge of books. Both are rare con
versationalists, and such people al
ways enjoy each other's society."
"O, undoubtedly," Eva managed to
say, and passed on to her home.
Much she wondered why she had
never heard Frank mention this lady.
A widow! It would not have been half
so bad had the lady had a husband.
This, then, accounted for Frank's cold
ness, his neglect, his frequent absence.
"I wonder who has the burden to
bear now? Yes, over so many times
I have heard him say his burden was

greater than he could bear, but always
in his sleep, yet he must have thought
it or he would not mean it out in his
dreams. Now I have one, we're even,
but what is debt to infidelity? O, God,
I cannot, I cannot stand this! Take
this cup of anguish from me!" she
moaned, sinking on her knees with
clasped hands and upturned face.
What made her feel so miserably?
Surely if she did not love her husband,
what need she care about his goings
or comings? If she gave no love,
what right had she to expect him to
love her?
"How much more sense you would
show if you had within your hus
band's income? You will see by look
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"Jealous! I looked at the facts as
they were, not as I wished to see them.
After much folly somehow I was en
abled to see my error, and I went to
work to redeem the past and brighten
our future."
"Then you had faith in me?"
"Yes, though at times things looked
dark. And sometimes I was harassed
by a doubt most galling, sickening and
exasperating to husband or wife. I
even refused to try to use my power
unless I could be assured you were
worth the effort."
"But I trust a little wife."
"How much more sense you would
have to love me, had I not left you to
do your work of reformation alone."
"You have not answered my ques
tion."
"Eva, did you think all this while I
had ceased to love you?"
"Have I had the slightest cause to
think otherwise? Was spending your
evenings away from home, many of
them with Mrs. Dale, assurance of your
love for me? I have no cause to blush
at the manner in which I spent my
hours. But surely, no man has a right
to thus jeopardize his wife. There are
women who would have taken a differ
ent course, who would have followed
their husband's bad example. I think
you will admit now that there is more
of me than my good looks. I was not
willing to believe myself the brainless,
soulless creature you thought me, but
I knew my home training had not fit
ted me for a wife. A whole year I
groped in the dark before I learned
this, and when I found light eagerly I
improved it, that I might escape the
horrors of the past. I saw the idol of
my youth drifting from me, myself
powerless to win him back. I learned
what was most attractive to you and
these things made my study; to-night
you gave me a share of attention, but
you have not yet answered my ques
tion. I have a right to know."
"But, Eva, I can answer you better
to-morrow."
"A devoted husband needs no time
to consider such a question."
"But to-morrow I can prove the
truth of my words, to-night I cannot."
"I will believe you. The remainder
of our union is not to be passed as to
give neither me nor the world cause to
doubt."
"Eva, my whole heart is yours."
And what wife could doubt that lov
ing embrace? Happy again, and wait
ing impatiently for the morrow.
In spite of the late hours, and the ex
haustion of the last night's party, Eva
was up betimes in the morning, and
though astonished at the sight of the
widow coming up their walk, and at
such an hour too, she answered the
call of the bell and graciously conduct
ed the lady to the parlor (one kept for
family comfort, not for state occasions),
where they were immediately joined
by Frank.
"Am I at liberty to speak," said the
widow, glancing mischievously at
Frank. "I feel that it is time we freed
ourselves from the curse some have
been pleased to bestow upon us. And
as I know you are no longer burdened,
I wish to have mine removed. Eva, in
your supposed rival, behold your hus
band's sister."
"Is my proof satisfactory?" asked
Frank.
"Very," was the happy response. "I
am flattered to think that I have been
the object of so great an effort. Be
cause had you not thought me worth
the trouble you would not have taken
the pains. Still I do not see how you
kept the secret?"
"We pitied you often," said the faith
ful husband, "but I had promised to
do as father and sister directed, be
cause they assured me that the lesson
was a necessary one and would in
sure our future happiness. Had this
plan failed we should have devised
another."
"But how did you prevent people
from telling me?"
"They knew nothing to tell. We
have not been here long, besides my
sister has always been with an old
maiden aunt, until the beautiful wid
ow came here, and she came for a par
ticular purpose. We both have to
thank her, and be grateful to her, the
remainder of our lives. Mrs. Know
everything kept our secret and work
ed with us. Discouraged and nearly
crazy I went to my father, and he sug
gested this plan."
"And all this trouble, all this pain,
all these heartaches have been caused
by ignorance and neglect of parental
duty. It is not strange that so many
husbands find themselves burdened.
You will not whisper that in your
dreams any more, will you?"
The tone, the look, the hand laid so
caressingly on her husband's brow
were of themselves eloquent pleaders.
Frank kissed the happy penitent, and
whispered, "not burdened now, dar
ling, but blessed."
—It is reported that the contract
has been let for the building of a steel
bridge over the Niagara River at Lew
iston to connect the Rome, Wat
town and Ogdensburg Railroad with
one of the Canada lines.

SYNOPSIS OF A CLOSING SERMON,
DELIVERED BY ISAAC LEWIS PEET, LL. D.,
PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK INSTITU
TION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, SUNDAY,
JUNE 22, 1879.

"If ye abide in me, and my words
abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will,
and it shall be done unto you."—JOHN
xv., 7.
The leading idea in both the Old and
the New Testaments is that we are not
our own, but belong to God. We are
nothing, we have nothing, we can hope
for nothing without Him.
There is but one way to life, and that is
lost, wretched, useless creature. When
we separate ourselves from Him by
sin, we lose every blessing. It is only
by returning to Him that we can re
gain the means of happiness.
As a plant, uprooted from its native
soil, can continue in life only by be
ing replanted, or as a twig, cut off
from its parent stem, can flourish only
by being grafted, so we, having been
once separated from God, who is our
life, can never have any true strength,
comfort, enjoyment, or hope until we
have been brought back to union with
Him.
This is the reason why our Saviour
Jesus Christ came into the world. He
lived to teach us this great truth, and
to prove to us that God loved us as a
father, yearning for the return of his
wayward children. He died, that God
might have a ground for extending to
us forgiveness. He rose from the
grave, that we might have faith in Him
and that we also might rise through
Him. He ascended to Heaven, to pre
pare a place for us. Thence He sent
the Holy Spirit to renew our minds
and sanctify our hearts. By His whole
work of redemption, He has provided
us the means of coming back to God.
But it is only through Him that we
can come. The union to God of the
perfect man Adam, was immediate, but
the chain was broken by sin, and the
fallen Adam and his sinful descend
ants can be re-united to their Maker
only through the mediatorial link which
Christ supplies. He is united to God
directly, as His son. We must be
united to Him. Faith in Him is the
soil in which our uprooted souls must
be replanted. He is the vine into
which our broken hearts need to be
grafted. How precious then to you,
on this closing day, are the words in
which our blessed Saviour addresses
us in the text.
Many of you have repented of your
sins and given your faith to Him. You
have resolved to follow His example,
to observe His precepts, and, in so do
ing, to obey all the commandments of
God. Abide in Him. Let not your
love grow cold, your service listless,
your life profitless. Trust Him ut
terly. Aim to become wiser and bet
ter every day. Let duty be your watch
word, but let duty be animated by af
fection.
If any of you have not entered up
on the Christian life, delay not a day
to lay this foundation for the future.
Then those of you who are merely
to have a vacation, and, at its close,
resume the beneficial life of school,
will have a happy, because a virtuous,
season of relaxation, and will begin
study again with a fresh and eager de
sire to improve your advantages.
And those who now leave these fos
tering walls may hope for success in
life. For these especially would I say
that, if you abide in Christ, you need
have no fears for the future, for He
has said, "Ask what ye will, and it shall
be done unto you." Begin, then, your
new life with prayer.
Do you need employment? Ask God
for it in Christ's name. Ask Him to
direct your minds so that you can go
to work in the right way. Ask Him
for bright thoughts, for energy, and
for skill. Ask him to keep you pure
and honest.
Do you need friends? Ask God for
them. Connect yourselves with some
Christian church, and seek the advice
and help of the pastor and of your
Christian brethren.
Do you feel that your education has
only just begun, and that you need
more knowledge than you have now?
Pray that God will, through the Holy
Spirit, quicken and direct your minds.
Spend a portion of each day in study.
Read good books, and write concern
ing what you have read. Converse
frequently with intelligent hearing
persons, and gain benefit thereby.
Do you wish to be above want in
sickness and old age? Ask God to
teach you how to do it. Save a por
tion of all your earnings, and give to
God as large a portion. The faith
that trusts God, by spending some
thing every year for the benefit of His
cause, is always rewarded by His bless
ing, without which nothing can be
gained or saved.
Do you wish peace and content
ment? Live very near to God in prayer.
Be satisfied with what He gives you.
Be kind and courteous to others,
whether they are kind to you or not.
Be grateful to those who have benefi
ted you. Love this Institution, and
always speak well of it. Remember
the friends you have found here, for

they will not forsake you. Visit us
when you can. Keep us informed of
your progress in life, and I hope that
you and we, however we may hereafter
be separated on earth, may live togeth
er in Heaven.

**EIGHTH BI-ENNIAL CONVENTION
OF THE EMPIRE STATE ASSO
CIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.**

To Meet at Buffalo, August 27th and
28th, 1879.

THE PROGRAMME.

The convention will convene in
St. James' Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Wednesday, August 27th. It will be
received by a citizens' committee, the
Rev. Dr. A. F. Chester, Chairman,
making the address.

Then will follow the address of the
President of the Association, and the
reports of the other officers.

Remarks by distinguished persons
will close the morning session.

At two o'clock P. M. the oration will
be delivered by Professor Thomas H.
Jewell, of New York.

Discussions and remarks will follow.
The election of officers will close
the afternoon session.

The Rev. Dr. T. Gallaudet will con
duct a "combined service" in St.
John's Church Wednesday evening at
seven o'clock. A discourse will
be given by him. In the same church, on Thursday
morning at 7 o'clock, there will be a celebra
tion of the Holy Communion.

The Tift House, the best in the
city, will receive deaf-mutes at \$3 per
day. The Washington House, 342,
344, and 346 Washington street, will
receive 20 deaf-mutes at \$1.50 a day.
There are many other hotels in the
vicinity of the hall, easily found, that
will charge but \$1.50 a day.

Excursions to Niagara Falls are of
daily occurrence, arrangements by rail
or boat are soon made, and it is pro
posed to devote Thursday to an ex
cursion.

This programme may be modified
to suit the requirements of the time
or the audience.

ALFONSO JOHNSON, President.

A MOTHER'S ECSTASY.

Crazed with Joy at the Sight of a Deaf
and Dumb Child.

Quite an exciting scene occurred at
the Chattanooga depot yesterday after
noon on the arrival of the five o'clock
train from the South. The train had
hardly ceased before a woman's wail,
loud and long, rose above the bustle
and the buzz that prevailed. The first
idea that suggested itself to mind
was that some sister, or cousin, or
aunt had fallen underneath the wheels
and had been horribly maimed. A
grand rush was made to the spot.
People quickened their steps as suc
cessive hysterical shrieks rent the air.
The outcry even reached the ear of
Superintendent Thomas, who rushed
immediately down stairs, expecting to
witness some ghastly spectacle. By
this time the crowd had gathered close
ly about a tall man and his wife, the
latter of whom was still shouting,
"My long-lost child! Oh, my long-lost
child!" while she beat her husband
and other people on the back and kept
those persons nearest to her continually
dodging. Now and then she would
embrace a little mute girl who had
been absent at the State deaf and
dumb school for the past ten months.
The little girl was shedding tears free
ly, and looking up at her mother as if
she did not exactly understand it all.
Meantime the husband, who seemed
to appreciate the situation keenly, at
tempted to quiet his wife, but it was
all to no purpose. She finally be
came calm, however, though she seem
ed as if she would never tire of feast
ing her eyes upon the child and was
utterly oblivious of everything and
everybody else, the curious crowd
included.—Nashville American.

AID FOR DEAF-MUTES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Dear Sir—On previous occasions
you have kindly allowed me to address
the readers of your paper in relation
to my work and its needs. I thank
you for your kindness and your read
ers for their gifts. I am still provid
entially surrounded by the poor. St.
Ann's Church—of which I am rector
—with its free seats and frequent
services on Sundays and week days,
brings together many who have but
little of this world's goods. When
sickness and death come to their fam
ilies they are in distress and look to
us for aid. I am always in need of
money with which to help the poor in
their funeral expenses. Besides all
this work among the needy generally
St. Ann's is the only church in this
city which takes care of the deaf-mutes
after they leave school, giving them a
service in the sign language every
Sunday at three P. M. I am there
fore called upon daily to minister to
deaf-mutes in trouble. I am also re
sponsible for the means with which to
support our Home for Aged and Infirm
Deaf-Mutes, at No. 220 East Thirteenth
street, which forms a part of the work
undertaken by the society incorpo
rated under the name of "The Church
Mission to Deaf-Mutes." In trying to
carry on all this work which has been
entrusted to my leadership I am often
filled with anxiety in relation to mon
ey matters. I know the times have
been hard and the calls numerous, and
I strive to be patient. But I am told
that the tide is turning and the busi
ness outlook is more hopeful. I trust
that I may have the privilege of being
the almoner of some of your readers,
whom God has blessed with the means
of extending a helping hand to others.
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS GALLAUDET.
No. 9 West Eighteenth street.

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

HENRY C. RIDER, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS:
One copy, one year, - - - \$1.50
Clubs of ten, - - - 12.50
If not paid within six months, - - - 2.00
These prices are invariable. Remit by post office money order, or by registered letter.
62 Terms, cash in advance.

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All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

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Rates of advertising made known upon application.

Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

STILL ITCHING FOR A NEW PAPER.

ALL ADVOCATES of our paper we publish an article from our correspondent Mr. G. E. Fischer headed "Resurrecting some old 'hash'." In that article our correspondent, in arguing a point with an opponent, expresses his opinion that such a paper as he therein describes would be gladly welcomed. Although ostensibly intended for the benefit of another individual than himself, we venture a few remarks in connection with a portion of the article.

The subject of starting a deaf-mute paper in New England was, not long since, discussed in our paper by various persons, *pro* and *con*, and opinions prevailed among the majority that the inevitable result of starting such a paper, if it should be started, would be a failure. Our correspondent, in his article published to-day on that subject, holds the opinion that, provided such a paper as he designates were started, success would crown the enterprise. We think he is most grandly mistaken in his calculations, and to confirm us in our opinion we need but recall the names of the former deaf-mute papers which for only brief periods eked out a miserable existence and whose sun has long since set forever.

Let him who has an itching for the honor, if honor it can be designated, of founding and publishing a local deaf-mute paper stop and count the cost before rushing into the undertaking. One of the greatest aids towards keeping any newspaper from early bankruptcy is its advertising patronage. Take this important means of support from the press and there are but few papers published that would not collapse within one month. It is this, and this only, which guarantees life for more than a very brief time to the secular papers of this and other lands. With most of the religious publications it is somewhat different, for, though nearly all, if not all, of them do some advertising, they are usually supported in part by the various denominations whose special interests they represent—their subscriptions and small amount of receipts from advertisements being usually insufficient to maintain them. Take, now, for example, a deaf-mute paper. It is, if published principally in the interest of the deaf and dumb, considered by business men as the poorest kind of a medium for advertising—the most ultra sectarian paper not excepted. It is thus easily seen that, without help other than subscriptions, a deaf-mute paper can boast of no profits if, indeed, it can boast of an income sufficient to keep it from actual starvation. Such a paper, to live from its subscription income, must be able to boast of a subscription list of greater dimensions than is usually their fortune to possess, or the price of the paper must be high enough to make up the deficiency caused by lack of advertising, and in the later case, with a plenty of other papers offered at much lower prices, it would probably be difficult to obtain many subscribers. Here is "where the shoe pinches" in the matter of publishing a deaf-mute paper—with men of business it is not a medium for advertising much sought after, and with that important resource cut off goes the main spoke in the wheel for bringing in a revenue. There is another thing to be taken into account: Even with the papers of the hearing classes the chances are more than even that the would-be editor has mistaken his calling and that his partial fancy for "elaborate editorial ink," if followed, will inveigle him into an undertaking that will end in ruin. And if this is the case with the usual kind of newspapers how much more so is it with a paper published in the interest of the deaf and

dumb where the publisher usually has all the odds against him? Moreover, when those who are now engaged in similar business find it profitless, if not a failure, how can others hope to compete with long-established concerns of a similar kind and make the business a success? It certainly is a show of reason to suppose that as long as the present deaf-mute publications are non-paying investments a new paper of the same kind, provided it should draw a portion of the old subscribers, would have to content itself with anything but the lion's share. If any one entertains the opinion that there is profit in deaf-mute papers it simply shows that he is uninitiated in such matters; and if anybody is simple enough to invest in the publication of an additional undertaking of a similar kind he will soon be furnished with abundance of proof of the fact beyond successful contradiction.

We would advise our New England friends to forego any such foolish undertaking as starting another deaf-mute paper—an enterprise which, *gan* tins, now absurd it would be in them to withdraw their subscriptions from the JOURNAL—the universally acknowledged best paper in the world published in the interest of the deaf and dumb—and transfer them to another sheet, whose duration could be only a question of time at best, and the worth of which could be but second to our long-tried and successfully-established paper.

The insinuations of our correspondent in regard to publishing a paper free from slander, backbiting, and other specific faults, if intended to reflect upon the JOURNAL, are of no more weight than gossamer. But for whatever paper the gentleman's remarks may or may not be intended to apply, we freely assert for ourselves that we publish nothing with the intention of scandalizing anybody. Whatever we publish that may savor in the least of anything that is of a scandalous nature, or that appears to reflect upon the character of any society or individual, is published for the benefit of the community at large, and not to pamper to the vulgar tastes of the depraved. We publish our paper for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, not to vent any one's malice nor to screen anybody's rascality or vice.

If the deaf and dumb people of New England, as well as all other sections of the union, would give proper support to the JOURNAL—which is a national deaf-mute organ of intelligence—as meritorious as the disinterested now admit it to be, it could very soon be made to eclipse its present status for worth. In helping the JOURNAL the deaf and dumb may doubly help themselves—first in getting back more than their dollars' worth of fresh news and solid reading matter, and secondly in improving their education and cultivating the use of good language by contributing for its columns—which good results have already been obtained by many of its friends.

All our deaf-mute friends need in this way is to concentrate their efforts in behalf of the JOURNAL; then they will have a paper embodying all that they can reasonably desire and save the sad spectacle of lamenting an opposition paper that soon, at the longest, would sink in eternal oblivion. Our paper is no church or sectarian paper, and none but its enemies ever view it from that standpoint. It is, in short, the deaf-mutes paper—that and only that.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Elsewhere we to-day publish a communication from Mr. Henry White, in relation to a national convention of the deaf and dumb. Mr. White is deserving of praise for being the first of our correspondents to communicate to our paper in regard to the matter. He suggests that a committee should be appointed, and expresses some doubt as to the practicability of holding the convention in this place, which he thinks too far from the center of the Union.

Of course the first great move towards accomplishing the object in view would be the appointment of a committee of arrangements, and of course the committee would be composed of representatives from every State and Territory and also the District of Columbia. And the committee should be composed of intelligent, conscientious gentlemen who will perform their allotted tasks in a manner productive of the greatest good for the people that they represent. The committee should be selected with great care, and should be free from all prejudice or bias.

For several reasons, as previously stated by us, we named this village as a proper place for the first convention. The time spent in the sessions of the

first convention would, of course, be principally employed in business transactions involving the association's permanent organization. Little else of interest to the association could well be accomplished at the initiatory convention. Aside from the business designated, there would be an opportunity for the recreation of those attending the convention, such as picnicking at Mexico Point, five miles from Mexico, in a beautiful grove on the shore of Lake Ontario, a place now widely known as a cool, delightful, and healthy summer resort. This village would also be a very appropriate place for the inauguration of national conventions for the deaf and dumb as here is published the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL—the deaf-mutes' friend and a national paper for the deaf and dumb; in addition, as heretofore suggested, an excursion to Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, and, if practicable, a few miles' extension to the excursion which would ensure a visit to the city of Ottawa, the capital of Canada. Although the deaf-mute people would be increased by coming to a convention so far from the center of the country, there would be, as we stated, one thing greatly in favor of holding a convention here: The expense for board would be much less than in most of places in the central part of the country, especially if it were to be held in one of the large towns; besides, this village is easily accessible from all points by railroad.

As we said in a former article, we simply make a few suggestions in relation to the subject, and we only claim, like others, the privilege of expressing our opinions on the subject. We, of course, count no more than any one else in this matter. The subject is open for consideration and for the expression of personal opinions. We think Mexico a very befitting place for the first national deaf-mute convention, and after that more centrally located points in the Union would certainly be preferable.

Let the subject be duly considered and judiciously agitated. In good season let a committee be appointed representing the entire country, and let that committee, by a majority vote, according to its best judgment, designate the place for holding the convention, and to that committee's decision we will gracefully submit and acquiesce with meek submission. What we want is to get the society organized and wherever the proper committee says is the best place for the convention there we shall say is the place to have it.

Mr. White has put in his plea for a convention, and we thank him for it. Our columns are open for canvassing this subject, and we hope our readers will not be slow to express their personal opinions in regard to the matter. The earlier we hear from them, and know their minds on this subject, the sooner will it be possible to consummate arrangements for holding a convention next year.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC.

The second annual picnic of the Troy Deaf-Mute Literary Club occurs on Tuesday, July 29th, the weather permitting, at a grove near the residence of Moses Smith in Jonesville, Saratoga county, N. Y.

The excursion on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad goes from the Union depot, Troy, N. Y., to Round Lake, famed for camp-meetings, at 9:20 A. M. sharp and returns at 7:55 P. M.

Excursion tickets for the round trip can be bought at the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad office for only \$1.00.

Conveyances to and from Jonesville will be provided for the picnickers. All are invited.

N. B. If the weather is threatening or it is rainy on that day the excursion will be postponed till the following morning.

Communications regarding the excursion may be addressed to W. T. Collins, Manager, Bleeker avenue, Troy, N. Y.

JAMES C. RITTER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

The annual picnic of the Boston Deaf-Mute Society will take place July 14th at Silver Lake Grove, instead of at Downer's Landing as was at first proposed. The advantages of this place of resort are too numerous to mention. Its great popularity is a sufficient recommendation, to say nothing of the grand opportunities for rowing and bathing in that beautiful sheet of water called the Silver Lake, the many facilities for many exercises such as base-ball, pedestrianism, etc.; etc. The price of admission is fifty cents, a price lower than that usually demanded of other parties. A walk of fifteen or twenty minutes will bring us to one of the most sacred relics of our history, Plymouth Rock. Come one, come all! Thanks are due to Mrs. Lynde, the leader of our Bible-class, for securing such a desirable place of resort.

By ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column. Mark items to be sent: *The Itemizer*.

The editor of the *Advance* is recovering from his recent sickness.

Mr. and Mrs. John Trask are doing well on a farm near Auburn, Mass.

Lewis Guterson, of La Crosse, Wis., has lately finished his new house, in which he and his wife are living happily.

DAVID Ray Tillinghast is preparing for a deaconship, and, we are informed, will soon become a traveling missionary in North Carolina.

Mrs. Libbie G. Holmes, who died at Boston, Mass., July 1st, was an exemplary Christian and a member of one of the M. E. churches in that city.

Rev. A. W. Mann recently delivered a chapel address to the pupils of the Ohio Institution, and in the afternoon held church services for the adult deaf and dumb.

Prof. E. B. Nelson, Principal of the Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Europe on the 28th of June. They expect to be gone about two months.

The Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association meets at Columbus, O., August 23d and closes its session on the 25th. Graduates of the Ohio Institution will be entertained at the institution. Deaf-mutes to Silver Lake, near Boston Harbor, in which the deaf-mutes of Boston and its vicinity will participate, July 14th. We understand that many invitations have been extended.

Miss Mades, a deaf-mute lady, of Washington, young and pretty, is at present visiting relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y. Young unmarried men take note of this. Miss Mades has recently paid the New York Institution a visit, where she seemed to create a favorable impression.

At Washington George C. Sawyer, son of ex-Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, has been promoted to a clerkship with a higher salary at the Pension office. Next fall he will return to the college. He has made himself popular with the deaf-mutes of that city, possessing as he does more intelligence than the majority of them.

The following story comes from Boston. One day recently a deaf-mute lady, with a hearing gentleman, happened to meet another deaf-mute lady, with her escort, also a speaking gentleman. Now it happened that each gentleman thought the other was deaf. After an uncomfortable silence of an hour or two one asked the other, "Can you speak?" "Yes, d—n it; can't you?" replied the other.

A writer informs us that the deaf-mutes of Worcester, Mass., enjoyed a fourth of July picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Trask, Jr., near Auburn. A good time was enjoyed, there being a game of base-ball, swimming, and other amusements. It rained in the afternoon, but the picnickers found shelter and room within the barn, and at the close of the day all allowed that they had spent a very pleasant celebration of Independence.

One hundred dollars has been deposited with the superintendent, "the interest to be expended every year for periodicals, especially for the younger pupils." It was the dying gift of one who always loved them, their sainted friend, Sarah F. Perry. She gave a hundred dollars to the poor of the church of which she was a member. The residue of her property and the savings of her short life exceeded a thousand dollars, which she gave to a friend, to her brother and to her mother.—*Ohio Mutes' Chronicle*.

Mr. Yeager, foreman of the printing-office, has just completed the printing of an edition of *Scripture Lessons*, compiled by Mr. Eddy, the composition of which reflects great credit upon our boys, who did all the type-setting. In this way we shall be able to turn our office to good account. We get exactly such books as we need, cheaper than they could be bought, and give the boys constant employment, on a variety of work, so as to prepare them for the different departments of printing-offices after leaving us.—*Kentucky Deaf-Mute*.

WALLACE H. KRAUSE, of Boston, has been granted a leave of absence for two months. Years ago he went to the Hub in order to better his fortune, and succeeded in obtaining a situation as engraver in the employ of a wealthy jewelry firm. This position he retained ever since by steady habits and hard times, while others were out of work, or lying idle, he was kept busy. The two months of absence he is going to spend at home, in Michigan, which he has not seen for many years.

PROFESSORS Hotchkiss and Denison started for the mountains of Tennessee with J. N. Hammer, of '81, and J. G. Saxton, of New York, in their company. At Charlottesville, Va., unfortunately for their health, they fell in with a party of dashing young ladies from the Stanton Female Seminary. As Jack would have it most of them were familiar with the hand alphabet, having learned it from intercourse with inmates of the institution there, and a most desperate flirtation grew up between the two students and some of the ladies. It must not be supposed that the grave professors had any share in the flirtation, for one is married and the other, though a bachelor, is known to have a cold, adamant heart that defies the witcheries of the loveliest woman that ever was created. This flirtation was kept up until the young ladies got off, one by one, at their respective stations. No sooner was the old love of than the students were on with the new.

If those were the same girls who bewitched the editor of the *Gooden Gaudy*, we no longer wonder at it upon reading that even a veteran gallant like Mr. Hammer, experienced in the ways of the fair sex, was bewitched by them.

JOSEPH Mallett, of Tabor, N. C., sends us the following item clipped from the *Wilmington, N. C., Morning Star*: "A stranger visited one of the printing houses in our city yesterday morning and represented himself to be deaf and dumb, with one arm paralyzed, and wanted some printing done in a blank book, setting forth that he wished to raise \$25, which was the sum necessary to pay his way to his home. He then left the office and went to Harris' news stand, where he asked for pen and ink, saying he wanted to do some writing. The articles were furnished, and, while he was engaged in writing, one of the proprietors of the printing establishment dropped in at the news stand, observing his 'deaf and dumb' customer holding an epistle, he pointed to him and said 'Who is that fellow?' Mr. Harris replied to the question (which was put in a tolerably loud voice, but was apparently not noticed by 'Dumpty,' of course,) that he had just come in and asked for pen and ink, to do some writing. 'Did he ask you for the pen and ink?' questioned the printer man. 'Yes,' replied Mr. Harris; and at the same moment 'Dumpty' raised his head, his glance fell upon the familiar countenance of the printer, and he dropped his writing implements, darted out at the door and quickly disappeared around the nearest corner. His actions, of course, prove him to be an arrant impostor, and this may serve as a warning against any other impostors he may attempt in this quarter."

WILLIAM H. RIDER, while on a tramp, recently visited the Illinois Institution. He is no kin of ours.

Miss Markon, one of the assistant matrons at the Illinois Institution, and Mr. Newton Kind were lately married.

A. Fradenburg, of Rolling Prairie, Ind., lately had a pair of fine horses stolen. They were recovered a week afterwards.

Mrs. Barnanagh, whose husband was formerly a teacher at the Missouri Institution and who died several years ago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harper, at Mexico, Mo.

A new society of deaf-mutes has been at last organized in Washington, to be known as the Kitho Mutual Benefit Society, for the purpose of holding divine worship. The members will not allow the word deaf-mute to be added to the name of their society.

MR. J. L. CLEMENS, a deaf-mute, a supervisor of boys at the New York Institution, lately visited Oneida, Oneida Community and Rome and arrived in this village one night last week. He spent a few days very pleasantly with friends here and left for New York last Monday evening.

LAST Sunday morning a brother of Rev. A. A. Brockway, who officiates temporarily at Grace (Episcopal) Church in this village, supplied his brother's pulpit. Mr. J. L. Clemens, of New York, was at that time visiting friends in this village. Rumors of a marriage between Mr. Clemens and a young lady of this village were afloat, and, quite a number of people mistaking Mr. Brockway for Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, no small number of persons gathered at the church early. Some of them went home wiser, but sold.

BOSTON seems to have a strong attraction for the deaf-mutes of New England. The number of deaf-mutes at the Hub has been increased year by year by the addition of others from various parts of New England, who went in search of work, and generally found it. The majority of deaf-mutes in Boston are young men, but recently graduated from Hartford and, sad to say, they outnumber those of the gentler sex. Indeed when one of them, an intelligent young man of good parts, was asked why he did not engage any young lady for the coming picnic, the reply was given with a sigh: "They are all either married or engaged." George T. Dougherty, who has been making a tour of the East, gives it as his opinion, which is but echoed by Edmund Booth and others, that the deaf-mutes of Boston, as a class, are the most intelligent he has ever seen.

VALUABLE MAGAZINE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

THE RAINDROP is a monthly magazine of interesting stories for the Deaf and Dumb. Terms, one dollar a year. Send 10 cents for a specimen number. Address *The Raindrop*, Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., Pa.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.

Hereafter, until further notice, divine service, with preaching, will be held in the Episcopal Church of this village at the usual hour on Sunday mornings and at 7:30 Sunday evenings.

Every Friday evening prayers will be offered at 7:30, after which rehearsals will take place.

Sunday-school after morning service.

Rev. A. A. BROCKWAY.

A Table.

For those who use the *Book of Common Prayer*.

JULY 13th, 1879.

MORNING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 13th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Genesis XLIX.

2d Lesson—Acts xv.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the fifth Sunday after Trinity.

EVENING SERVICE.

The Psalter for the 13th day of the month, or Selection.

1st Lesson—Genesis I.

2d Lesson—Hebrews x.

Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the fifth Sunday after Trinity.

HOW THE CHRISTIAN DIES.

Died, in Boston, Mass., July 1st, 1879, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Libbie Gilbert Holmes, formerly of Derby, Conn., a Hartford graduate, and wife of George A. Holmes.

In the quiet and conscientious discharge of her duties as a wife and mother, and by imparting to all around her the sweet influence of a spirit, amiable, tender and joyful, she had endeared herself to many, and her loss will be severely felt among a large circle of relatives and friends. Her illness was that dread disease consumption. Calmly, peacefully did she pass away, trusting in the promises of one whom she felt was her Redeemer.

"Fold her, Oh Father, in Thy arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of Love between
Our human hearts and Thee."

T.

A VERY SAD ACCIDENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. July 4, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am sorry to have such bad news for your readers as the sad and heart-rending accident to my two little brothers, who were drowned on the 28th of June—Frank, aged nine years, and Thomas, aged seven years. They went to the bank of the Oswego Canal for the purpose of swimming a pet dog. Reaching the canal, the dog refused to enter the water. Thomas pushed the dog in. The dog could not get out owing to the height of the bank above the water. Thomas essayed to help the dog out. Losing his balance, he fell into the canal. His cries alarmed the older brother, who was near by, and who, on seeing his brother in the water, jumped after him and got him on the bank and was just climbing up himself, when Thomas grew dizzy and fell in again, hitting Frank on the head, and the two fell in together. Frank was a brave boy. The funeral was held last Monday at 2 P. M.

Yours truly,
MARY E. RINEHART.

DISCIPLINE AT THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION.

PROFESSOR LOGAN TOO SEVERE AT CHASTISING—MANIFESTING NO REGRET FOR HIS CRUELTY.

[Clipped from an exchange.]

The severe whipping of the mute boy, Alfred Irwin, Saturday week, at the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, by Professor Logan, has been the means of creating considerable excitement, and anything new in relation to the case will, we know, be of interest. A colored mute by the name of Henry Bell, whose parents reside on Roberts street, is the last to add his story to the rest, which has been told in this paper. In order that the readers who may not be acquainted with the facts the following testimony of the parties concerned, given before the board of trustees which met Friday afternoon to investigate the case, is reproduced:

The examination of Mr. Logan and the boy Irwin was conducted in writing, there being no other way to communicate except by the sign alphabet, and that being so slow it was discarded. The examination of the boy was as follows:

Q. Who whipped you?
A. Mr. Logan whipped me.
Q. When did he whip you?
A. He whipped me last Saturday.
Q. Did Mr. Logan whip you more than one time?
A. Mr. Logan whipped me more than one time.
Q. Why did he whip you?
A. He whipped me because I bought the candy, the store, last night.
Q. Did he whip you any other day than on Saturday?
A. He did not whip me any other night than last Saturday.
Q. Did he tell you to take your pants off before he whipped you?
A. Mr. Logan told me to take my pants off before he whipped me.

Previous to the examination of the mute boy his person was exposed to the members of the board, who examined the cuts and wounds.

General Moorhead asked Mrs. Irwin how many marks were on the boy. Mrs. Irwin—There were 14 that drew blood and 18 that were yellow. What I mean is 14 had blood dried on them, and 18 yellow. When he left me a week ago Wednesday there was no mark on him, for I washed him all over. You, gentlemen, can see for yourselves, and it is a week ago to-morrow since he was whipped.

The examination of the professor was then in order and, in justification of his treatment of the child, he had in substance the following to offer. President Dr. Brown conducted the examination and Mr. R. P. Nevin was present in behalf of the boy.

Q. Will you please give an account of this affair? Why you whipped the boy, and why with such severity?

A. There is a rule, perfectly well understood by all at the institution, that pupils are not to leave the grounds without permission, and never at night. Last Saturday evening I was told that this boy had gone down to the village to buy candy. Upon investigation I found it was so. I asked Irwin if he knew it was against the rule. He said "Yes." Then I asked him why he violated the rule. He said his companion wanted him to go and he went. I then took him up to the dormitory, made him undress, and gave him twelve or fifteen strokes with a short whip. It was not my intention to be cruel or severe, nor to wound the flesh at all. This rule is a very necessary one, and were I not in the same circumstances again I could not do otherwise than whip the offender.

General Moorhead said if it was to be gathered from the remarks of Mr. Logan that he meant to justify the whipping, and that he would have it understood that in a similar case he would repeat his action, then he (the general) was ready to say he should be officer of his no longer.

Q. Do you mean to say when you say that under the same circumstances you would do the same again, that you would whip so severely?

A. Not that I would whip so severely, but that if a boy willfully disobeyed me in that matter again I would have to whip him.

Q. Did you observe the marks on the boy's legs when he was stripped here this afternoon?

A. I observed them for the first time this afternoon.

Q. What kind of a whip did you use?

A. It was a short rod-like whip of leather. A very common one.

Q. Was it a riding whip, or what is called a cowhide?

A. A round twisted leather whip, about two or two and a half feet long.

Q. Was there a short silk cracker on the end of it?

A. No. It was all leather.

Q. Do you not think you were excited when you whipped the boy, so that you were not aware of the severity of the whipping?

A. I was not excited. As before stated, I gave a harder stroke than I intended, and was not aware that I was using too much force.

Q. Do you not think you punished the boy too severely?

A. I cannot but admit that now, but it was not done intentionally, as I stated before.

At the conclusion of the examination it was finally agreed to hold over the case to an adjourned meeting to be held next Wednesday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Bell, the colored mute mentioned, called at Mr. Irwin's and stated that he was in the building at the time that Alfred Irwin was so severely chastised. He says that another boy, from Greene county, was also whipped at the same time. Bell alleges that the cries of

the boys being punished could be heard by himself, who is a partial mute even down in the lower story of the building. "It had occasion to go to the place where Irwin and the other boy were being whipped, a short time afterward, and discovered a pool of blood on the floor, which had flowed from the wounds while being cut with the lash."

Local Paragraphs.

Good strawberries continue abundant here at five cents a quart.

Hiram Loomis has lately been visiting at home for a few days.

Frank Williams has been recreating at Mexico Point for a few days.

C. L. Griffith, wife, and children are spending a week at Thousand Islands.

Walter Evarts is going to Jefferson county to spend a portion of his vacation with his friends there.

T. W. Skinner and family will go to Thousand Islands next Saturday for a few weeks' sojourn and recreation.

Laverne Robinson came home last Saturday night to make his family a short visit. He returned to Oswego Monday.

Rev. Mr. Muzzey and daughter, formerly residents of this place, have recently been visiting some of their friends here.

The Colorado beetles are rapidly increasing in numbers and the sale of Paris green, the surest and quickest effective remedy, is growing more extensive in the same proportion.

Photographer Brockway and family left home last Thursday night for Weedsport, where they have been visiting some of their friends for a few days, and arrived home Monday night.

Mrs. Wheeler Brown and granddaughter Belle Irish lately went to Syracuse, and while there visited Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, former residents of this village. They came home last Monday.

Miss Libbie Holmes, who was seriously ill for about two months at her grandmother's in this village, is so much improved that she left here last week and went to the home of her parents in Oneida county.

Two of the three of Editor Humphries' English friends, who called to see him several weeks ago and have since been on a western tour, arrived at his house last Monday evening to make a visit before returning home.

One of L. L. Virgil's little boys ate several potato bugs last Saturday. A good dose of the white of raw eggs was administered to the child and no bad effects resulted from his strange diet, but we are not inclined to recommend its general use in hot weather.

The funeral services of Mrs. Hiram Kenyon, formerly of this village, were held to-day, the interment taking place at the South Mexico cemetery. Mrs. Kenyon has suffered from a painful and protracted sickness. For some time previous to her death she had been at Brewerton living with one of her brothers.

Mr. Lewis Miller, whose long practice and taste render him so eminently fitted for a concert director, is progressing favorably with the large class which he has been instructing for several weeks past preparatory to holding a concert, and he has decided to have the concert on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, July 23d and 24th.

The fourth of July was ushered in here by a big bonfire of tar barrels, resin casks, and boxes, the firing of a cannon, Roman candles, fire-crackers, and other demonstrations. The day was not celebrated here except by a liberal use of torpedoes, crackers, and a few minor sports of children. The most of those who did not seek pleasures abroad contented themselves by staying in the shade. The firemen of this village, Huntington Guards, the Helicon Band, and a large number of other people from here spent the day at Mexico Point, where the day was duly celebrated.

While Mr. Henry Munger and his family were riding in a wagon at South Mexico on the 4th of July one of the little children exploded a paper percussion cap. The team started up quickly and Mrs. Munger and the little girl, who were sitting on the back seat, were thrown over backward to the ground. Mrs. Munger was severely injured, and at first supposed that her back was broken. Mr. Munger took her home, and as soon as possible Dr. Betts was summoned from Pulaski. The doctor pronounced the injury to her back a very serious one, but expressed his opinion that in time she would recover. At last accounts, although suffering much, she was doing

Correspondence.

[Although our columns are open for the publication of the opinions of all, we do not identify ourselves with, or hold ourselves responsible for those expressed by any of our correspondents.]

DENYING THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In your issue of the 12th of June appeared an article signed by "A Deaf and Dumb Girl," a sort of protest against the practice which the students of the National Deaf-Mute College have of choosing their partners for life from among the hearing people. The protest appears just and reasonable, for a man should choose a mate from his own kind, but who can control his own heart? Who can fix his affections upon any one he will? Love, like necessity, knows no laws. However, we deny the soft impeachment that we have come to a decision not to take a wife from our own class of people. The majority of us have come to no such decision. It is true that there have been, and always will be, some of our graduates who marry those who can hear, but those are, with but few exceptions, semi-mutes, and they are not in the majority. The situation of our college, and the natural state of mind of the students themselves, may explain this tendency to intermarriage with the hearing people. In consequence of the proximity of the college to the city, the students are thrown a great deal into the society of the hearing people, which has the effect of making them forget their deafness and regard it less and less as an obstacle in their way.

The truth is, however, that most of us have decided to marry whomever we love, no matter whether the loved one be deaf or not, always provided that she will have us. If the fair writer of that protest has the qualities that win love she may yet have one of us for a husband.

Perhaps if there were a seminary or institution of higher learning for deaf-mute ladies, marriages between deaf-mutes might be more common.

It is evident that the impression that we had decided to marry none but hearing maidens had been created by an account, in a former number of the JOURNAL, of a debate which had been held upon the subject by the Literary Society. Those who know our society the best know that the result of a debate with us does not always prove the common opinion of the members. Three judges are chosen who decide the result of a debate solely upon its merits. Their personal feelings or opinions are not allowed to influence their decision—otherwise their decision would be called into question. Now it happened that the members who took the negative side upon the question of the deaf marrying the deaf made the best arguments in the debate, and the judges could do no less than to return a verdict in favor of that side. I have no doubt that if ladies were admitted to our college they would prove its stoutest defenders.

STUDENT.

WATKINS CORRESPONDENCE.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your correspondent, after four days' visiting at Geneva, the guest of Mr. Nehemiah Denton, arrived home last Monday, with a smiling countenance, and some news that will doubtless be well received by your numerous readers.

Mr. Nehemiah Denton is doing as well as usual. He has got a nice colt, and is expecting it to turn out to be a celebrated trotter and perhaps make very fast time. He keeps a dairy of thirty cows and sells milk. He showed me a long list of patrons. On account of a pressure of business he is to be out of town for a few weeks.

While I was at Geneva there was immense amusement, among which were the trotting races. Friday, the 20th inst., the last day of the races. I met Messrs. F. M. Tuttle and A. C. Gordon, of Geneva, and had pleasant chats with them. They reported to me that there was a deaf-mute gentleman on the grand stand, and gave me his name, but I will not be selfish enough to mention his name here.

On Saturday afternoon, the 21st, by invitation, I called on Mr. F. M. Tuttle and stayed there for a few hours. He invited me to take a sail round the lake. It was a most delightful time, as it was the first time that I ever took a sail in my life. At his house he showed me his numerous paintings. They are all very beautiful, and we have reason to be proud of him, representing our unfortunate class, as one of the best and unrivalled painters of to-day. When I was coming home on board the steamer Onondaga I was advised to see his painting of that steamer. It is very correct.

Mrs. C. Chiddeback, of Lyons, was in Geneva Friday, the 20th, at the request of Mrs. F. M. Tuttle.

Mr. Henry Fessenden, of Naples, stopped in this beautiful village on Wednesday last, staying over night. We were much pleased with his visit. On Thursday morning he strolled through the wonderful Glen for two hours and a half, but not long enough, he being obliged to return. He saw the walking tournament in this village. At noon he left here for Penn Yan on a visit to his relatives. Miss Nellie Dates, of Reynoldsville, about ten miles from here, arrived home last Friday for a short vacation from her school duties.

The championship walking contest commenced on Tuesday last and closed last evening, represented by thirteen aspirants from the six surrounding counties. Eight of them left the track and the rest struggled on to the last. Cronan, of Elmira, was the win-

ner and took the championship belt. His score reached 322 miles, and all the rest made over 250 miles.

The fishing in the lake at present is splendid. Numerous places along the lake shore are fitted as camping grounds, and some of them can be had at very small prices. Last year there were many people camping out there. Those who wish to fish and camp out, along the lake, can come here at any time, and board can be had at any of the hotels here at from \$2 a day to \$10 a week. The steamer Onondaga can carry them to any point for fishing and camping.

I read in the *Itemizer* of your paper that a nine of deaf-mutes from the Ohio Institution would shortly start on a tour through Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and so on to Washington, stopping at intermediate places. I would advise them to stop at Watkins and explore the Glen. I shall pick a nine to play them here. They can go to Geneva from Rochester or Syracuse by the New York Central Railroad and thence over Seneca Lake. They will be charged excursion rates, and can try the pleasures of a lovely ride on a steamer. They can communicate with Superintendent J. D. Payne at Watkins, N. Y. When they are done with the Glen they can take the cars directly for Washington, and should communicate with Superintendent R. Neilson, of the New York Central Railroad, at Elmira, N. Y. I would respectfully ask them to let me know if they are coming here.

RUSSELL SMITH.

Watkins, N. Y., June 29, 1879.

THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE CONVENTION OF 1880.

BOSTON, MASS., July 2, 1879.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Your idea of a national convention is regarded with great favor by those deaf-mutes of New England with whom I have talked up on the subject. So far, I have heard no dissenting voice. There are many here who will attend the convention if one is held. The subject is not new to us, nor were we surprised when it was at last proposed. I know many who had been talking and thinking upon the subject, but you have been the first to take a decided step in the matter. This is much to the credit of the JOURNAL. It proves that the JOURNAL is, indeed, the deaf-mutes' own paper, some high authorities to the contrary notwithstanding. But will you tell us how this matter is to be carried out? Who is to have charge of all the arrangements, etc.? As it is to be a national affair, I suggest that a few deaf-mutes from different parts of the country, say north, south, east, and west, in whom the majority have confidence and whose sagacity and prudence can be depended upon, should be formed into a committee of arrangements, and that at once, and after such a committee has been chosen leave it to them to choose the place where a convention is to be held. That would be the best plan and the safest. Let the voice of the majority rule. In choosing a place of rendezvous we should consider, first of all, whether it is as accessible to those who live in the sunny South as to those who live in the far North. A central location would be the most desirable.

Almost every class of society has a national association, which holds a convention at stated times, and why should not we? The object of our convention should not be merely to "have a good time," but to consider our situation, to redress such evils as exist among us, and to devise something by which we can better ourselves in the eye of the world. These are the objects of almost every society which holds conventions, and they might well be ours. A convention of this kind has been held regularly in England, and the result has been beneficial, as the report of its last meeting, published in the JOURNAL, plainly shows.

For the first time, I break my fixed rule not to sign my name to anything I may write for the JOURNAL, but the subject seems to demand it.

HENRY WHITE.

NOTICE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE DEAF-MUTES AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WEST HENRIKER, N. H., June 29, 1879.
DEAR RIDER:—August 2d and 3d is fixed for the meeting of the Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission at Hooksett. Governor Natt Head, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Professor Job Turner, and Professor Thomas L. Brown are expected to be present. For necessary information address Thomas N. Head, Esq., Hooksett, N. H. Mr. Head promises to use all his spare means to make the New Hampshire deaf-mutes' visit pleasant, and also to attend to such arrangements as may render them satisfaction. Deaf-mutes and their friends out of this State are cordially invited. Board at a hotel and private boarding-houses can be had at satisfactory prices.

The vacation may afford teachers of deaf-mutes abroad a good chance to call at Hooksett on their way to the White Mountains and other places of interest.

The village of Hooksett is exhilarated with balmy breezes from the Merrimac River. There is a handy depot between Manchester, a thrifty manufacturing city, and Concord, which has a State Capitol, insane asylum, State Prison, and other interesting curiosities.

THOMAS BROWN, Chairman.

—Robert C. Linke, a jewelry merchant in Providence, R. I., was robbed of \$15,000 worth of jewelry during the night of June 27th. The New York police are of the opinion that the property was stolen by burglars who lately escaped from Brooklyn.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The smiles of a gracious Providence have brought us to the close of another year, and we are able to record a successful accomplishment of the objects for which this school was established.

The closing week at the institution was a busy one for those connected with it, and the endeavors put forth by the pupils and teachers made the closing ceremonies of the class of '79 more interesting and successful than any preceding year. Closing week opened with the annual examination, which commenced on Thursday, June 18th, and lasted till noon on the following day. The work of those two days was thorough and most satisfactory, and reflected much credit upon the principal, teachers, and pupils, who well earned the encomiums bestowed upon them by the gentlemen of the examining committee.

Examinations over, a short relaxation was enjoyed, though school was still in session, and a good many of the pupils, especially the graduating class, were still struggling for the various honors of the year. Among these honors, were the annual prizes for celebrity in type-setting, &c., and which were presented to the successful competitors by Dr. Peet, on Tuesday, June 24th.

The prizes were awarded to F. T. Stryker, T. F. Fox, and W. B. Magill. In the evening of the same day, the ceremony of planting the class ivy was gone through with. It consisted of a procession of the graduating class; the planting of the ivy by Miss F. H. Jones, assisted by Mr. T. F. Fox; a speech by Mr. Fox, and addresses by Principal Dr. L. L. Peet and Superintendent Dr. Porter. Subsequently the class was invited to supper by Dr. Porter and spent a very pleasant evening.

Wednesday, June 25th, our closing day, opened cloudy and threatening, but as the day advanced the sky cleared and by noon we were enjoying the delights of a balmy day in June.

At half past two o'clock the customary public exercises, which marked the termination of the academic year, were opened by Dr. Peet. Our beautiful and spacious chapel, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, was filled to overflowing by a large appreciative audience, gathered together not only from the city and its environs, but from distant towns and neighboring States. An idea of the order of exercises will be gleaned from the following order of exercises which was carried out:

PROGRAMME.

- I.—Prayer.
- II.—Exhibition of pupils, under the direction of the principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, L. L. D.
1. *First Lessons in Language.* With children less than one year under instruction.
2. *Methods and Results of Instruction.* in the case of the deaf, dumb and blind.
3. *Answers to Questions Proposed by the Audience, and other Improvised Written Exercises.* By graduating members of the High Class.
4. *Illustrations of the Sign-Language.* Including pantomimic representations, the Marseilles Hymn, Moore's "Parting," a dialogue and concerted signs.
5. *A Scientific Thesis and Valedictory Address.* By Thomas F. Fox.
- III.—Report on the examination of the High Class, by E. P. Griffin, Esq.
- IV.—Report on the general examination of the pupils, by Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D.
- V.—Addresses.
- VI.—Distribution of certificates, diplomas and prizes, by the Principal.
- VII.—The Lord's Prayer and the Doxology, by a number of little girls, in concert.
- VIII.—Benediction.

The graduates from the eight years' course were: Jesse L. Bunker, John R. Butler, Francis Crocker, Charles Craven, Cornelius Delory, George W. Gross, Charles Hawler, William L. Howell, John Herman, Park S. Jones, Lewis Koffman, James Maher, Daniel McBride, Chester Q. Mann, Charles D. Newton, August Neiser, David M. Oney, Harry K. Powell, Edwin Palm, Wesley W. Palmer, James D. Shelton, Thomas R. Stewart, Clarence Taylor, Eugene West, Linda Barker, Emily Denderfer, Ella Dillingham, Lena Freyberg, Margaret Kelly, Lucy Neddy, Mary Pepper, P. A. Stiles, B. Schaefer, Louisa Vogel, F. C. Woods.

The graduating High Class was one of the largest and most advanced that have ever graduated, consisting of Thomas F. Fox, John Hogan, W. B. Magill, W. F. Howell, James O'Neil, George L. Reynolds, Charles B. Shattuck, Maggie T. Barry, Louisa Clum, Florence H. Jones.

The honors were distributed as follows: To Miss Florence C. Woods was awarded the Cary Testimonial for superiority in scholarship and character; to Miss Ella Dillingham was awarded the Grosvenor Testimonial for excellence in the reciprocal use of language and signs.

To Maggie T. Barry, Charles B. Shattuck, and Julia Kennedy were awarded prizes for skill and excellence, respectively, in pastime painting, in black and white crayon drawing, and in industrial drawing.

Subsidiary prizes were also awarded to Annie De Coster for pencil drawing and to Mary Whitehead for water-color painting.

To Miss Florence H. Jones was awarded the Stoner Testimonial for the highest comparative excellence in character and study.

To Thomas F. Fox was awarded the gold medal indicating superior ex-

cellence in all the studies pursued in the High Class.

In the evening of the closing day, a final social reunion was held in the girls' sitting-room, and at the same time the members of the High Class enjoyed a class supper tendered them by their instructor, Professor Weston Jenkins. A most enjoyable time was spent in discussing the events of the past year and prospecting for the future. Almost all the city daily papers of June 26th contained accounts of the exercises, but Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper gives the best account and has illustrated the exercises in two full page pictures.

Throughout the year the pupils have enjoyed most excellent health, and we were congratulating ourselves upon our health when, on the morning of our closing day, one of our pupils, Patrick Tamplin, was drowned near the institution dock. It seems that he had been rather too reckless and, having been taken with cramps, sunk before any assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered on Sunday, June 29th, and interred in Trinity Cemetery after appropriate ceremonies.

JOEL.

Washington Heights, July 4, 1879.

RESURRECTING SOME OLD "HASEL."

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I see by a late number of the JOURNAL that "Rex" is still on the anxious seat. Now I do not know who Rex is, but I am not anxious to know. It was my intention not to take any further notice of future articles on the subject of a New England mute paper, but as he makes an accusation against me with some truth, and as his last article was couched in such a Chesterfield mode of politeness, I cannot refrain from replying to him. Now, as he accuses me of abusive language, I would like to ask a few questions and I hope he will answer them honestly. Could not "Rex" desecrate the subject of a New England paper for mutes without heading it, "The fools are not all dead yet," and without using such expressions as "assinine folly," &c.? Or does he call the above quotations from his first article gentlemanly? I certainly do not. He also says that I flew into a passion. The article in question was the subject of laughter between my friends and myself. It was only good for ridicule by them so far as I am from getting angry at it. My reply was intended to show that I could return "tit for tat." I would also ask him why I did not reply to Wm. R. Chase and the other correspondents who discussed the subject in the JOURNAL, because there was nothing personal in it, and their language was modest and respectful in giving their opinions on the project. They are known to me, and I have great respect for the opinions of some of them.

As the paper was to be a private enterprise, I think Rex & Co.'s expressing an opinion on the subject was entirely uncalled for. It certainly was in the manner that "Rex" expressed his opinion. As to the necessity of a new paper for mutes, I believe that a paper entirely free from the personal abuse of slander, backbiting, &c., would be gladly welcomed by the most influential and intelligent of our class; a paper free from prejudice and narrow-mindedness, that will not fear to speak boldly for the right, and will cry shame on all projects that bind us down to the narrowness of mutism and bring disgrace on the name of deaf-mute; one that shall be free from the trammels of any church or association, and that will be free and independent in the true sense of the word. If "Rex" is, as I imagine he is by his last article, an intelligent mute, he will agree with me as to the necessity of such a paper.

"Rex" also suggests that the New England Gallaudet convention be called upon to further the project under certain circumstances. Now I am not a member of that society, but if they have anything to say on the subject they will find me liberally disposed towards them.

In conclusion, if "Rex" is willing to do the *amende honorable* for the offensive language used by him he will not find me far behind him, but until he does there has been "snuff ced."

G. E. FISCHER.

Damariscotta, Me., July 1, 1879.

EATING A FARMER'S DINNER.

MR. EDITOR:—During the hot days writing is rather irksome, as every one knows. For the past two weeks I have tried to write for your paper, but entirely gave it up when I found that the letter was dreadfully dry.

Last night it rained and this morning, while I am writing, it is cool and I can endure it while writing to you to-day.

I think it may be proper to say here that I am really sorry to have kept some neighboring mutes waiting to read the expected communication in your paper, and to have unintentionally disappointed them.

On the 10th inst. a Bible-class was held at Mrs. Follett's (formerly Minerva) in North Smithfield, R. I. There were six mutes in attendance. There would have been a larger assemblage if the rain had not interfered with other mutes going from distant places. Just previous to the Bible class, after they were kindly greeted she took them to the spacious parlor, where they looked with kindling eyes at the meadows, lawns and flowers where were "vale and sloping hill" and a beautiful pond, while away in the far distance the sight of some farmers, taking a stroll among the woods, delighted them. Then she said that she thanked God for the farm she possessed. I'll own that they were a little too jealous.

When the appointed time for the Bible-class came they took their seats and she soon took from the holy Bible a text about the parable of Jesus Christ and the sowers. Then she explained to them about the necessity of prayer. She gave them some good advice with tears in her sweet eyes. Some of the mutes declining to tell a story, Mrs. Follett related them a very interesting account of a vain lady, who lived in high life and scorned a poor girl praying to God. The lady died in trouble and the poor praying girl, when grown, stood high in the estimation of her neighbors.

When she had finished her story, dinner was announced. They ate heartily, and seemed proud to have eaten a "farmer's dinner."

There was a great deal of fun at the table, and Mrs. Follett and her pretty daughter, Hannah, told them something about "Woman's Rights." In some respects they were in favor of it and in others they were not. Then they chatted with each other till it was time for them to retire.

The good-byes were finally said and the mutes set out for their homes.

The mutes who were present at the Bible-class were Henry D. Stillman, Francois Duprez, John F. Donnelly, Erwin Aldrich, Charles W. Mowry, and Mrs. Follett. J. F. D. Blackstone, Mass., June 29, 1879.

NOTES FROM PROF. JOB TURNER.

RAPPAHANNOCK, VA., JULY 4, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. RIDER:—This place is well known throughout the United States as having been one of the battlefields in Virginia. About this house occurred several fights recorded in the pages of the history of the late war. Where one of the fights took place there is an extensive green corn field, which I can see from this building while I am writing on this, Independence, morning.

I left Wilmington, N. C., on the morning of the 27th ult. and reached Norfolk, Va., about sunset, after which I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Paxton Pollard in that city, and Miss L. Alice Edwards in Portsmouth, Va.

My appointment for Petersburg, Va., required me to leave Norfolk for that place the next morning instead of calling on the other deaf-mutes. I got off at what they call the Cockade Town.

On Sunday night, the 29th ult., in Grace Church, Petersburg, Va., was assembled one of the largest and most appreciative congregations that I ever had the pleasure of officiating before. The whole evening service, and a sermon which were rendered by the Rev. Dr. Gibson and the writer in the spoken and silent languages, were telephoned from the pulpit to the bedside of a sick lady living half a mile from the church. The lady could hear the words clearly just as if she were seated in church. The Rev. Dr. Gibson said: "She has a telephone from my pulpit to her bedside and hears my sermon every Sunday. She values it highly and is an excellent, pious woman. Another one is to be put up for an old lady in an opposite direction.—Mrs. Gee,—who cannot come to church."

The first sick lady has been confined to her room ten years. She has a deaf-mute brother and also a deaf-mute boy, about four years old. The doctor and I called to see her, at her request, and prayed. We had in the congregation several deaf-mutes, among whom were Mrs. Adams, formerly of Baltimore, Mrs. Indiana M. Tucker, Miss Ida E. Tucker, Mr. Joseph E. Cheatham, and Master Drinkwater.

Mrs. Adams is well known throughout the silent world as having been the wife of the late Samuel Adams, a deaf-mute, lay-reader in Baltimore. I found her well and happy.

Mrs. Indiana M. Tucker is a dignified-looking lady. Her modesty pleased me very much. I feel proud to have had her as a pupil on that account. In 1866 she had the misfortune to lose her deaf-mute husband, who was killed by being run over by a train. The engineer, who knew him very well, tried to save his life by giving several whistles, but in vain. He was so much distressed at his untimely death that he gave up his lucrative position and chose another.

Miss Ida E. Tucker is a young deaf-mute lady who graduated at the Virginia Institution not very long ago.

Mr. Joseph E. Cheatham, once a pupil in the West Virginia Institution, lives in Manchester, opposite Richmond, and is a nail maker by trade. He once saved a gentleman from drowning, and the gentleman presented him with a gold watch.

Master Drinkwater, one of the pupils of the Virginia Institution, is spending the vacation with his friends. He bids fair to be a good scholar if he is carefully instructed.

While Dr. Gibson and I were passing by a splendid mansion he told me that R. B. Bolling lives in it; that the first deaf and dumb institution was established in the Bristol Parish, I believe, at Manchester; for one of the Bolling family, and that the Rev. Dr. Slaughter had written a "History of Bristol Parish" and mentioned that fact.

I bade good-bye to Petersburg on the afternoon of the 30th ult. and found myself in Richmond in about two hours. Soon after my arrival I called on my old pupil, Mr. Willie F. Johnston, the deaf-mute druggist, for a few minutes and found him engaged in his business. In the night he and two other deaf-mutes, Messrs. B. Wier and Joseph E. Schonberger, called to see me at my hotel, and we enjoyed our sign chats very much.

On the 1st inst. I attended to a little business. I called on the Rev. Dr. Peterkin, and he invited me to take a little dinner with him and his family, which invitation I accepted. While at the table he told me, "I have just

had a present of fruits and flowers from a little girl who has been very sick and sends thanks for my prayers. She is only four years old, and is at last becoming strong."

On the night of the 1st inst. I bade good-bye to my deaf-mute friends who had called on me at my hotel and took the 11 o'clock train for this place, where I arrived the next morning at 5:30. They were Willie F. Johnston, William E. Capes, William E. Schonberger, Patrick Bahen, B. Wier, and Mr. Jones.

I am enjoying my rest here very much. While I am penning this I can see a house, not far away, in which died within ten days, last winter, three persons,—father, mother, and son. It warns us all to be well prepared for death.

I am going to Baltimore to-morrow morning, and I have a large number of appointments for New England and Canada.

Correspondents will please address me at No. 27 Appleton street, Boston, Mass., until September 1st.

Yours sincerely,
JOB TURNER.

HOW MAY LEARNED TO HEAR.

BY MRS. MARIE C. DOWD.

MAY BARSTOW was not deaf. No, indeed. She was the owner of two cunning pink ears, and she could hear with them just as well as her sister with theirs—only on certain occasions. But that is what I am going to tell you about pretty soon. She was a little girl old enough to like to play with dolls—wax dolls, china dolls, and paper dolls. But I think, if you had asked her which she liked best, she would have answered, without hesitation, "My paper dolls." She was a real little paper dressmaker, and her dolls had more dresses than I could tell you about. There were morning dresses and evening dresses; dresses for grand dinner parties and full-dress receptions; dresses with all kinds of overskirts and polonaises; princess dresses, trimmed in all sorts of fanciful ways; besides innumerable cloaks, hats, and the many articles that go to make up the toilette of a lady of fashion.

As I said, she was just old enough to like to play with dolls. But she was too old, or else not old enough—at any rate, she was not just the right age—to like to sit by her baby brother Charlie while he was asleep, or to help sister Jennie set the table for dinner or supper. Mamma, however, wisely thought that May's little hands could as well put up the plates and knives and forks on the table, or softly pat baby Charlie to sleep again when he stirred uneasily and showed signs of wakening, as to have sister Jennie leave her work to do it. But all this was very distasteful to May; and whenever could she contrive in some way to get rid of doing it.

Sometimes, when Mamma called her down from her play-room, she would answer "Yes, in a minute." But the "minute" generally lasted till she was called again, or till the work was done.

"Why, mamma," she would say, "I'd just made Tillie a new blue tissue dress; and I had to make her a white apron, or else she'd get her dress awful dirty while I was eatin' dinner."

At last Mamma became tired of such excuses, and told her she must come immediately when she was called or she should punish her. After that Miss Tillie was obliged to wait for her new white aprons or wear her old ones.

Finally, May got into a very troublesome way of not hearing when she was called.

She came down stairs one noon, just after her papa came home to dinner.

"May," said her mamma, "why didn't you come when I called you? Jennie was in a hurry to finish your dress, and I wanted you to set the table. I called two or three times."

"Did you call me?" said May, innocently. "I did not hear you."

"May, you must have heard," said Mamma, sternly. "I am afraid you are not telling the truth."

"I didn't hear. Really and truly, I didn't," protested May.

So, as May never had been known to tell an untruth, Mamma believed her, and let it pass for that time.

In a few days, however, the same thing happened again; and it occurred so often that Mamma began to fear that her little girl was really growing deaf.

"She can hear well enough if she has a mind to," said May's brother, Ralph, when they were talking about it. "I'll bet she stuffs cotton into her ears. Don't you, now, May?"

"No, I don't!" returned May indignantly. And the little maiden immediately skipped up-stairs to make Miss Tillie a new school dress.

"Well, I don't know what I shall do with her," said Mamma.

"Never mind," said sister Jennie. "It's only a freak. She'll get over it. Though how she manages not to hear I can't imagine."

It was about time for baby Charlie's afternoon nap. May was getting her family ready to attend a grand wedding reception. She was very busy cutting out an overdress from some dainty lace paper, which her aunt had given her the day before. She heard the sitting-room door open.

"Oh dear, now, I've got to go and sit by Charlie, I s'pose. I don't want to be one bit." And immediately two little fingers were stuffed tightly into two little pink ears.

The next minute, when "May! May! May Barstow!" sounded through the hall, it was no wonder that the owner of the little ears did not hear even a word. Neither did she hear when

mamma tip-toed softly up-stairs and peeped cautiously through the crack of the door.

"So that is the reason my little girl does not hear when I call to her," thought mamma. She hesitated, thinking at first she would go in; but then, saying to herself, "One little lesson will be good for her," she returned as lightly as she had come.

In a few minutes the little fingers were busy with the party dresses again, and all was quiet down stairs.

"Now, Florence," said May, talking in gleeful tones to a young lady resplendent in a new bright scarlet dress, "as soon as I get this overskirt made you'll be all ready to go. An' you must be careful when you're dancin', not to let anybody step on this lace, for 't tears d'ful easy. You'd had gone without any if I'd heard mamma. I most know she called me; but I know how not to hear, don't I, Florence?" went on the naughty rogue, with a chuckle of delight.

As Miss Florence did not contradict her young mistress, she prattled away, till an unlucky slip of the sharp scissors sent the lace overskirt to the floor in a twinkling, and May jumped up with a scream of pain.

"Oh! oh! I want my mamma," she cried, as she ran down stairs, as fast as her little feet would carry her, and opened the sitting-room door.

"Where's mamma?" she demanded of Jennie, who sat quietly sewing.

"What do you want of mamma? What's the matter? Have you hurt your finger?"

"I want mamma," said May, crying still harder. "Where is she?"

"Mamma's gone away. Don't cry so. Come here and let me see. How did you cut it?"

The little finger was carefully bathed and tenderly bound up in a soft bit of linen, while May asked:

"Where's mamma gone?"

"Aunt Nellie came around, and has taken mamma and Charlie out to ride."

Now May screamed harder than ever.

"Why didn't they take me

DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

MEXICO, N. Y., THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879.

HENRY C. KIDDER, Editor and Proprietor.

POLITICS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

[American Annals for July.]

This subject was fully and ably discussed by the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb which met at Columbus, Ohio, last summer. In referring to it again now, we cannot hope to bring forward any new arguments or to say anything better and more forcibly than it was said then; but we believe the importance of the principles involved justifies their presentation a second time, even at the risk of repetition; especially as the views we advocate, notwithstanding their unanimous approval at Columbus, seem not to be recognized in the management of all our institutions.

A pamphlet recently published by the superintendent of an American institution for the deaf and dumb incidentally furnishes a good text for our discourse. Speaking of the causes of the removal from office of his predecessor, he says:

"The former superintendent had held the position for many years; was, in the main, well qualified to discharge its duties, and had not given cause for complaint in his official conduct of the institution under his control. * * * The governor, however, exercised his discretion in removing him, and what Democrat will say that he did wrong? * * * He was a strong political partisan, interested himself in elections, and worked for his party on all occasions. * * * These circumstances alone were sufficient to have justified his removal, in view of the approved plan of political parties the country over."

We do not cite in detail all that is said concerning the political character of the ex-superintendent, but what we have quoted embodies the severest charge that is made against him in this respect. The omitted portion, while it amplifies without intensifying the accusation, indicates that its writer, the present incumbent of the office—an honest old soldier who says just what he thinks—is no less strong a partisan (on the other side, of course) than he alleges his predecessor to have been, and that what he objects to is not the spirit of partisanship in itself, but partisanship "antagonistic to the existing administration."

As we wish to consider this subject on its own merits and entirely apart from any personal considerations, we do not stop to inquire how far the charges in the case we have cited as an illustration were founded on fact. If it is true that the gentleman "had labored zealously in the cause" of a party, and had been guilty of "covert acts of encouragement and support to the enemies of the chosen government," other than voting in accordance with the dictates of his reason and conscience, he certainly had committed a very grave error, and one which went far to justify the action of the governor of the State in removing him from office. We do not say this action was wholly justifiable, for we should suppose an error of that kind might have been remedied by a kindly admonition. Such an admonition ought to have been given while the offender's own party was in power, but it might not have come too late after there had been a change in the administration.

But whether this individual was guilty or not, whether if guilty he was justly dealt with or not, is not the question before us. Taking the story as it is told in the words we have quoted, there is a lesson in it which all officers of institutions for the deaf and dumb would do well to heed; and that is, that such officers are not under any circumstances to give occasion, or even afford a pretext, for such accusations as were made in this case. We do not deny that it is their privilege and duty to exercise the right of suffrage; thus far they may go, but no farther. No matter how strong may be their preferences for one party over another, they ought not to be guided in the slightest degree by such preferences in choosing their subordinate officers; they ought never to advise or attempt to influence in any way their associates, subordinates, or pupils in their political action; they ought not to contribute to the expenses of elections; and they ought to refrain from all active participation whatever in questions of local, State, and national politics.

This may seem hard doctrine to some of our readers, and it may be said—as it was said by certain members of the civil service of the United States when a similar, though less stringent, demand was made upon them by the President two years ago—that it is asking them to lay aside their manhood. But we believe the rule may be defended upon the highest grounds of principle as well as expediency. A servant of the State, earning his livelihood in the employment of the government, has no right to devote to the ends of political partisanship the time and strength which he owes to the duties of his office. Still less has he the right to use the influence he derives from his position as an officer of the State to promote the advancement of a party. If this is true, as we believe it is, of all public servants, it is certainly so of persons holding responsible positions in benevolent and educational institutions supported by the State.

But as the correctness of the views just expressed may be questioned, and it may be maintained with some plausibility that, as a matter of abstract

right, all servants of the State, including the officers of our institutions, are entitled to exercise the same freedom of action in political matters as citizens following other avocations, we will not dwell upon this point, but will insist the more strongly upon what seems to us the unanswerable argument which is based upon the ground of expediency,—using the word in the higher sense in which St. Paul uses it. "All things are lawful for me," he says, "but all things are not expedient;" and while thus claiming for himself the broadest liberty as a matter of abstract right, he is as careful to refrain from things which are inexpedient as if they were unlawful.

The natural tendency—we may almost say the inevitable result—of political activity on the part of the administrators of public institutions would be their removal from office at every change of political power in the State. However eminent in the profession and well fitted for the performance of their duties they might be, however difficult it might be to supply their places with men of similar qualifications, it would hardly be possible for them to remain in their positions when their party had lost control of the State; and public sentiment—at least the sentiment of the party in power, which is supposed to comprise the majority of the citizens of the State—would acquiesce approvingly in their removal. It would not be in human nature for the leaders of the dominant party to permit the influence of these officers to be exerted against them when they would have it in their power not only to cause that influence to cease, but to replace it by an active influence in the contrary direction. Even if an officer who had been a politician while his own party was in power should express his willingness to be such no longer—and we do not envy the position of a man who, honestly believing his former conduct to have been right, could consent to this course—even then human nature would not be likely to forget the opportunity of punishing a political opponent for his past offences, especially if the interests of the party could be advanced at the same time by giving the place to one of its own adherents.

Of the pernicious effects of such changes we cannot speak too strongly. They would be utterly disastrous to the welfare of all persons connected with the institutions, whether officers or pupils. The ablest men in the profession would soon be driven from it, and good men would be deterred from entering it.

Those remaining to do the work of education would be living constantly in a state of anxiety about the future, which would seriously impair at once their happiness and their usefulness. If it be a question of manhood, surely nothing can be more subversive of the best sentiments of manhood than that one is liable to lose his means of support at the next turn of the political tide, and the temptation to disguise one's honest convictions and trundle to the preferences and prejudices of his superiors in office for the sake of retaining his position. As Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, speaking at the Columbus convention of the effects of such conditions of life upon the members of the civil service of the United States, very forcibly remarked, "he had lived long enough in Washington to understand quite fully the wretched influence exerted upon the minds of men and women who were trying to do their duty by the consciousness that, however faithfully they might perform the duties of the offices they were filling, of greater or less importance, they might, at a moment, be removed from those offices, from no fault of their own. That consciousness often took the true manhood and womanhood out of themselves, rendering them subservient, making them feel that their hold upon their positions depended rather upon the influence that they could secure than upon the results of a faithful performance of their duty."

The pupils, committed to the charge of teachers and other officers thus harassed by petty cares and debasing anxieties concerning themselves, would of course suffer in their intellectual and moral development. But the greatest injury to them, and the greatest hindrance to the efficiency, usefulness, and success of the institutions in all respects, would come from the actual changes of administration of which we have just spoken. No man can properly carry on the work of an institution for the deaf and dumb who is not thoroughly familiar with the methods of instruction and modes of government, and who is not able to communicate fully and freely with the pupils of all grades without the aid of an interpreter. The necessary preparation for the duties of such a place can be obtained only by years of training and practice in the school-room, supplemented by intimate association with deaf-mutes in other relations, and by careful study of all the varied details of administration in a well-regulated institution. Under the circumstances we are supposing political influence would take the place of these essential qualifications; men would be appointed who had no fitness for the position; and the result would be the utter failure of the institutions to do the work they were intended to do, and for which large sums of public money have been appropriated.

It may be said that, with the strong political feeling which now exists in both parties, politics will control the administration of our institutions, whether their officers are active politicians or not. It is true that this is "the approved plan of political parties the country over" with respect to most public offices, and, it may be added, to the great detriment of the public service.

ice, it is also unhappily true that in some exceptional instances the plan has been applied to institutions for the deaf and dumb,—usually with such results as might have been expected. But we do not think there is reason to fear that this system will become the rule in our institutions if they are properly organized and wisely governed. It is not so, generally, in the public schools of the country, and we see no good reason why schools for the deaf and dumb should differ from others in this respect. Moreover there are some officers under every government in which the most ardent advocates of the victor spoils system never think of making changes; and this for the simple reason that new and untrained men cannot possibly perform the duties connected with them. The management of institutions for the deaf and dumb properly belongs to this class of officers; and it is not unreasonable to hope that, if their administrators keep themselves entirely free from political entanglements, the common sense of the people will approve and demand their retention in office through all the vicissitudes of party strife. Political managers of ordinary prudence and sagacity will not be likely to oppose public sentiment in this regard. If they do, and if they succeed in accomplishing their purpose, we believe the injurious effect which their action will have upon the fortunes of their party will deter them and their successors from making such a blunder a second time.

As evidence that this hope is not unfounded,—notwithstanding the unhappy instances which may be cited to the contrary,—we may point to the history of the institutions in most of the States where there have been changes of political power within recent years. In Connecticut, New York, Georgia, and Alabama such changes have taken place, attended with the usual seizure of spoils by the victors, but no removals from office have been made, and, so far as we are aware, none have been proposed, in the institutions for the deaf and dumb. In all the bitterness of party spirit at Washington, the influence of politics has never shown itself in connection with the Columbia Institution, and its officers have no fear that it ever will. In Ohio last year, "after a political campaign of a somewhat heated nature, not only was there no interference with the organization of the educational department of the institution for the deaf and dumb, but the existing officers were re-appointed without reference to political considerations."

In Maryland, as Mr. Berry, one of the board of visitors of the Maryland Institution, said at the Columbus convention, "while the government of the State is Democratic, and has been so for several years, a majority of the working members of the board of visitors, including the president, are Republicans, and the question of politics does not enter into that organization at all." Mr. Berry is as good and thorough a Democrat as any in the country; but he said at Columbus that Mr. Ely, the principal of the Maryland Institution, had never heard him ask what his (Mr. Ely's) politics were. "He had a suspicion that they might be wrong; but, as a member of the board, he did not care what they were so long as Mr. Ely was a faithful and efficient officer."

Besides the abstention from politics of the persons directly engaged in the management of the institutions, it is very desirable that the boards of directors should be kept as free as possible from political influence. If the gentlemen constituting these boards receive their appointment on political grounds, and are all, or nearly all, of one political faith, it is hardly possible that party spirit should not make itself felt in one way or another, to the detriment of the institution. In this respect the organization of the Maryland Institution is perhaps as good a model as can be found. The directors are appointed by the governor, no sanction of the legislature being necessary, and they remain in office not for a brief term of one or two years, but for life or during good behavior. The result we have already quoted from Mr. Barry: "The question of politics does not enter into the organization at all."

While it may be beyond the power of the officers of our institutions to remedy all defects of organization in the existing establishments, we should suppose that in many cases something might be accomplished in this direction by judicious efforts. In the foundation of new schools, with regard to the constitution of which members of the profession are often consulted, no exertions should be spared to secure wise organizations free from political influence. With such organizations, and with principals and other officers who will exercise the self-restraint advocated in this article, we need have no fear of the occurrence to any considerable extent of what Dr. Gallaudet truly pronounced "the greatest disaster that could befall the work of instructing the deaf and dumb in this country," viz., "that the institutions for their benefit should become the football of political parties."

—James Edmunds, aged 60, a well-known and, heretofore, a highly respected citizen and formerly an alderman of Newton, Mass., a flour and commission merchant doing business in Boston, was recently arrested on a charge of forgery to the extent of sixty thousand dollars.

—The wife of Adam Howitzer, a farmer near Queens, Long Island, N. Y., fell into a well thirty-five feet deep, where she was by mere chance discovered by one of the workmen. When found she was standing in water nearly to her neck, and in her fall she had received severe bruises.

SUNDAY READING.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

The Day of the Lord is at hand, at hand,
Its storms roll up the sky;
A nation sleeps starving, on heaps of gold;
All dreamers toss and sigh.
The night is darkest before the dawn,
When the pain is sorest the child is born,
And the Day of the Lord is at hand.

Gather ye, gather ye, angels of God,
Freedom and Mercy and Truth;
Come, for the earth is grown coward and old,
Come down, and renew us her youth!
Wisdom, self-sacrifice, Daring and Love,
Haste to the battle-field, stoop from above
To the Day of the Lord at hand!

Who would sit down and sigh for a lost Age of Gold,
When the Lord of all ages is here?
True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,
And those who can suffer can dare.
Each old Age of Gold was an Iron Age too,
And the meekest of saints can find stern work to do
In the Day of the Lord at hand.

—Charles Kingsley.

Daily Bread.

That is a marvelous prayer which Christ taught His disciples and all the Christian world. In its comprehensive breadth we find fully met the greatest needs of men. It would be difficult to find in any other sentence so brief, so much of recognition and of faith, so much of reality does characterize the one plea of "Give us this day our daily bread!" Dwelling upon these words in a recent sermon, Rev. Dr. Boardman thus fitly remarked:

It is not the penniless alone who must offer this prayer. The millionaire must offer it not less than the pauper. For, trace the history of a kernel of wheat from the day it is sown in the poor man's field to the day it re-appears on the rich man's table, and observe how many elements and complicated processes it involves. And all these elements and processes: the wheat seed itself; the varied elements of its nutritious power, as gathered from soil and water and air and sunbeam and chemical forces; the skill which sows and cultivates and harvests and grinds and leavens and bakes and spreads it: all these elements and processes are absolutely the gift and arrangement of our Heavenly Father. This was the meaning of the miracle of the manna; a miracle wrought to teach a rude, infantile age that every good and perfect gift cometh down from the Father of mercies.

And yet we, in spite of our better understanding of nature and of Scripture, have hardly outgrown the practical necessity of a similar miracle. Because bread comes to us through so much of natural operation and human agency, we forget that it is the Heavenly Father's finger which gives virtue to every link of the long and complicated chain; and so, like the fishermen of Chaldea, we sacrifice to our own net and burn incense to our own seine. But were the process of vegetable growth instantaneous instead of prolonged; were the farmer to plant his kernel and to reap his sheaf ere sun-set, in what amazement the world would exclaim: "Behold the finger of God!"

But is the sprouting and growing and ripening of wheat any less the work of God because it occupies months instead of moments? Yes, my friend, every time a loaf of bread appears on your table, it really is as much the result of a miracle as was the manna which fell in Arabia, or the crust of oil which failed not the widow of Zarephath, or the five loaves and two small fishes which fed famishing thousands.

Nevertheless, our Heavenly Father would have us modest in our requests. He would have us ask Him, not for gold-plate and costly viands and liveried servants; He would have us ask Him only for bread, type of whatever is really needful for our well-being.

Moreover, our Heavenly Father would have us come to Him for our daily bread, not as slaves, not as hirelings, but as trusting children. He would have us come to Him, not forbodingly, as do Gentiles and worldlings, nervously asking for to-morrow's bread. He would have us come to Him as trustful children, asking only for to-day's bread: "Give us this day our daily bread!"

God's Dealings.

It is rough work that polishes. Look at the pebbles on the shore. Far inland, where some arm of the sea thrusts itself deep into the bosom of the land, and lies girdled by the mountains, sheltered from the storms, the pebbles on the beach are rough, not beautiful. It is where the long, white lines of breakers roar, and the rattling shingle is rolled along the strand, that its pebbles are rounded and polished. As in nature, so in art, so in grace. The more the diamond is cut, the more it sparkles; and in what seems hard dealing, there God has no end in view but to protect his people.—Dr. Guthrie.

Character alone is immortal. Not what we have, but what we are, is enduring. Not that work in which we engage outside of us, but that which we carry on within us, is everlasting. As we pass from earth we shall leave behind our property, our relationships, our positions, and we shall enter that world with but our characters that we can call our own. We are making our loss and disgrace if we build after the wrong plan; eternal will be the gain and honor if we follow the right one.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ON THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

[Rev. Samuel Smith's Magazine.]

On the 16th of May H. R. H. Prince Leopold presided at the annual meeting of the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, which was held, by the kind permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House. There was a large and distinguished company present, and the addresses were interpreted to the deaf and dumb by the Rev. Samuel Smith (chaplain and secretary) and the Rev. Charles Rhind.

Lord Ebury having made a few observations relative to the origin of the society, and its present high position, which was owing largely to royal patronage, the secretary read the report. The report stated that the debt of £1,000 still remained on the building fund, and an earnest appeal was made for subscriptions.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, who was cordially received, said: My lords, ladies, and gentlemen:—In the age in which we live, and particularly in this country, a large and ever-increasing number of benevolent societies confront us year by year with appeals for our sympathy and active assistance. That our land should be so entirely overspread with a net-work of organized charitable effort, and that men and women should be found to labour so earnestly and unostentatiously in the cause of the suffering, is a gratifying and a noble sight. But one of the inevitable results of so wide-spread a system is this, that even those persons who are most charitably disposed, and to whom Providence has entrusted with a large hand the material means of alleviating the sorrows and miseries of the afflicted, find themselves at times almost bewildered, and their action, to a great extent, paralyzed at the sight of so many supplicating hands. I rejoice, however, to perceive that the large and distinguished company here present have determined that the institution whose claims I am here to advocate to-day is one that appeals to us all with more than ordinary force, and that they will not be behind hand in seconding the generous efforts of the noble duke in whose house we are gathered together, and who is ever foremost in his endeavors to relieve the misfortunes of suffering humanity. The history of this association may be briefly told. Formed some 40 years ago, its kindliest promoters did not escape the trial that generally awaits young and newly-formed institutions, and for some considerable time its labours were carried on amid discouragements and hindrances such as might well have daunted men labouring in a less worthy cause. To such loyal and persistent endeavours as theirs, however, success comes soon or late. (Hear, hear.) The valuable services of the association met, after a time, with a well-earned recognition at the hands of the Queen. (Cheers.) The Duke of Westminster came forward with traditional munificence and bestowed the site for a combined church and lecture room, and on July 5th, 1870, the foundation-stone of this building was laid by the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) This a most important stride made towards placing this undertaking on a sound and enduring basis, and the two thousand deaf and dumb human beings who inhabit this great city were provided with a rallying point, in which they are able to receive both religious and secular instruction from authorized and specially fitted teachers. I will not here attempt any detailed examination of the now recognized methods of instruction for the deaf and dumb. They are mostly as follows: First, the French method, which adopts communication by means of the manual alphabet. This was the earliest invented method, and is, up to the present time, the one that is best known and most generally practiced. Secondly, the German method, which aims at creating a complete revolution in the instruction of deaf-mutes by teaching them not only to read from the lips of their teachers what is said to them, but also themselves to articulate with a more or less distinct utterance. In fact, by the rules of this method the manual alphabet is rigidly excluded. The third and last method is made up of a combination of the other two, and avails itself largely of the use of signs, and of any expedient that is calculated to assist in conveying the desired information. The Rev. Samuel Smith, the first clergyman specially ordained for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and who has laboured most successfully on behalf of this association for a quarter of a century, has given the weight of his great authority in favor of the third, or combined method, and we need do no more than watch the extraordinary facility with which he translates what is being said here to-day into deaf and dumb language in order to satisfy ourselves that this method has in his hands great and special merit. With regard to the German method, I believe I am right in saying that Mr. Smith's opinion is that the process both of training teachers properly fitted to impart instruction after this method and of subsequently instructing the deaf-mute must necessarily be so laborious and so beset with special hindrances (such as, for example, the varying capabilities of the pupils) that it will be many years before this system can become applicable as a vehicle for general communication or for public addresses. This, however, should not prevent us from paying a passing tribute of admiration and praise to those who have embarked upon the enterprise of literally restoring the gift of speech to the dumb, and from recording the undoubted fact that in a great many cases complete and almost miraculous success has attended their loving labours. (Cheers.) In speaking

of this association, it is my duty to direct your attention to the special nature of the work undertaken by it. This may be described as being supplementary to such other charitable institutions as the London Asylum, and the similar schools that are scattered abroad in 13 towns of the United Kingdom; for, while at these schools the pupils are dismissed after they have received such education and such a start in life as it has been possible to afford them, this association steps in at this critical juncture and takes the London deaf and dumb under its protection, keeping an eye upon them, as it were, and, through the medium of church services and lectures specially adapted to their infirmities, continuing the chain of good influences that the schools have brought to bear upon them. The other objects of the association are various and practical. Employment is found for those who are able and willing to work, and necessary cases are relieved and orphan children apprenticed, and preparatory education is afforded to those who are seeking admission into authorized institutions. It is quite impossible to overrate the importance of this work, not only to the deaf and dumb themselves but to the community at large; and I feel confident that when once the intellectual capabilities of deaf-mutes are more fully known many will hasten to aid in rescuing those who have not yet known the blessings of education in their naturally wretched and forlorn condition (cheers.) and in this truly noble mission, ladies and gentlemen, there is, unfortunately, only too pressing a call for exertion.

It is stated in Captain DeCarteret Bissop's extremely useful work on "Our Schools and Colleges" that of well-nigh 20,000 deaf-mutes in the United Kingdom a considerable proportion receive even no education at all, or at least a very scanty one. In the early days of the world's history, indeed, when it was believed that

—Sir William Fothergill Cooke, who constructed the first telegraph line in England, in 1838, recently died, aged 73 years.

REV. A. W. MANN'S APPOINTMENTS.

July 6,	Pittsburg,	Pa.
" 9,	Jackson,	Mich.
" 10,	Grand Rapids,	"
" 11,	Flint,	"
" 13,	Detroit,	"
" 18,	Indianapolis,	Ind.
" 20,	St. Louis,	Mo.

Other appointments will be made later on.

PROF. JOB TURNER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Job Turner, deaf-mute missionary, acting under the auspices of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, will (D. V.) visit the following places to hold divine service for deaf-mutes and those interested in their welfare.

Wednesday, July 23,	Annapolis,	Md.
Sunday, " 26th,	Baltimore,	Md.
Monday, " 27th,	York,	Penn.
Wednesday, " 29th,	Wilmington,	Del.
Thursday, " 30th,	Philadelphia,	Pa.
Sunday, " 31st,	Boston,	Mass.

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